



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

purchased lantern globes of standard make from reliable manufacturers is held, in *Gulf, C. & S. F. R. Co. v. Larkin* (Tex.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 944, not bound to inspect them to protect employees from injuries by their breaking while being cleaned.

Master and Servant—Contributory Negligence.—An engineer of a work train is held, in *Illinois C. R. Co. v. Stith* (Ky.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 1014, not to be guilty of contributory negligence, as a matter of law, in placing his engine on the main track on the time of a fast train.

Master and Servant—Duty to Warn and Instruct.—Failure to warn a servant as to the danger of throwing an ice pick over a partition into a room where others are working, without giving adequate notice, is held, in *Desautels v. Cloutier* (Mass.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 669, not to be negligence on the part of the master which will render him liable for personal injuries caused in consequence of failure to give such notice.

Ordinances—Sale of Milk.—An ordinance prohibiting the sale of milk containing less than 7-10 of 1 per cent. of ash is held, in *St. Louis v. Liessing* (Mo.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 918, not to be unreasonable or oppressive.

Adulteration of Milk—Police Power.—Prohibiting the sale of milk containing any preservative is held, in *St. Louis v. Schuler* (Mo.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 928, to be within the police power, although there may be preservatives which are not deleterious to health.

Police Power—Sale of Milk.—The prohibition of the sale of milk from cows fed on still slop is held, in *Sanders v. Com.* (Ky.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 932, to be a proper exercise of the police power, although there is nothing to show that such milk is not a pure and wholesome article of food.

Ordinances—Sale of Milk.—An ordinance forbidding the sale of milk containing less than 3 per cent., by weight, of butter fat, to be estimated gravimetrically by the Adams paper-coil process, is held, in *St. Louis v. Grafeman Dairy Co.* (Mo.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 926, not to be void for unreasonableness, as matter of law.

Police Power—Milk Dealers.—Requiring milk dealers to register with the health commissioner, and pay a registration fee, is held, in *St. Louis v. Grafeman Dairy Co.* (Mo.) 1 L. R. A. (N. S.) 936, to be a valid police regulation.

Chattel Mortgages—Sale under Power.—A sale under a power in